1	2	3	4	5
27	Chandigarh	2	8	8
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	237	205	205
29	Daman/Diu		2	
30	Delhi	15	22	22:
31	Lakshadweep			
32	Pondicherry	8		
	TOTAL	642041	640134	640694

Environmental Pollution by Cement Factories in Yerragunta

3033. DR. NABREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to stater

(a) whether Government are aware that the three cement factories at Yerragunta in Andhra Pradesh are causing severe environmental pollution by not using dust-filters; and

(b) if so, what action Government are contemplating to minimise environmental pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Yes, Sir. All the cement factories at Yerraguntla in Andhra Pradesh are only partially complying with emission standards.

(b) Notices under the relevant Act have been served to M/s. Cement Corporation of India Limited and M/s. Texamco Limited in February, 1992. M/s. India Cement Limited has under-taken to instal necessary equi-ment in the Financial year 1992-93.

Impact of water and air pollution

3034. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published in the "Times of India", Bombay, on the 10th February, 1992, under the caption "Karnataka unit turns Tungabhadra to coffee";

(b) whether Government have assessed the impact of water and air pollution caused by the Harihar Poli-fibers and Grasim Industries on human beings, animals and plant life and on the environment around the area; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to eradicate harmful effects of. water and air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL, NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The impact of water and air pollution has been assessed and the findings are as given below:

(i) The study on the morbidity on the population living in the vici-

nity of M|s. Harihar Polyfibers & Mis. Grasim Industries on the bank of River Tungabhadra shows higher rate; however the cause effect relationship could not be established;

(ii) The water of Tungabhadra river can be used for irrigation purpose without any fear of salinity or alkalinity development in the soil-
s

(iii) Tungabhadra river water quality is being monitored regularly by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. Ambient air quality monitoring is being conducted for suspended particulate matter and sulphor dioxide, which are within the prescribed limits.

(c) In pursuance of the directions •given by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, the following steps have been taken;

(i) M[s. Harihar Polyfibres have provided the effluent treatment plant. The treated effluent is meeting the prescribed standards. However, the colour in the treated effluent is due to the presence of lignin.

(ii) M|s. Grasim Industries also have provided the effluent treatment plant. The treated effluent is meeting the prescribed standards except for total dissolved solids (TDS) and sulphates (S04). A case has been filed against M|s. Grasim Industries, Grasilene Division,, for not meeting the TDS and S04 standards.

Environmental clearance from State Pollution Control Boards

3035. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is compulsory for new industrial units to obtain environmental clearance from State Pollution Control Boards;

(b) what precautions have been taken to ensure that speedy examination is done where both the Central and State Governments are involved;

(c) whether a distinction has been made between small scale sector and large scale sector;

(d) whether it is a fact that the small scale sector is likely to fact increased bureaucratic harassment due to such compulsory clearances from both Central and State Government; and

(e) what steps Government are taking to ensure that small entrepreneurs require only clearance from State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (e) Industrial units are not required to obtain any new clearances from State Pollution Control Boards. There is no change in the procedure.

(d) and (e) As per the preliminary notification issued, private sector projects are also to obtain environmental clearance. The responsibility of according environmental clearance has been indicated on the basis of specific threshold limits outlined in the preliminary notification.

Hazardous Industrial Units in Delhi

3036. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hazardous industrial units in Delhi at present; and

(b) what action has been taken so far against each of those hazardous units which have violated the rules of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Manufacture. Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Budes 1989,